

Red River Prospector.

RED RIVER. - NEW MEXICO.

Rev. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago, has interested his congregation in mining and the church has invested in a mine in the Cripple Creek district, which will be operated for the benefit of the church.

India and Ceylon have competed so successfully with China in the production of tea that, whereas in 1880 2,100,000 hundredweight of the leaf were exported from China, only 1,631,000 hundredweight left the country in 1890.

A Minneapolis man bought from a Russian in Halifax five years ago a curious rough stone of reddish hue. Acting on a recent hint, he sent the stone to Kansas City, and cutters developed the fine Siberian rubies worth \$75 a carat.

Public-spirited citizens at St. Louis have offered conditionally to free the site of the exposition if it can be secured for the use of the public library, in order that the city may avail itself of the \$1,000,000 gift offered by Andrew Carnegie.

There is only one building at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo designed in its entirety by a woman, and that one is the structure which will represent the states of New England. The woman whose brilliancy as an architect has gained for her this honor is Miss Josephine Wright Chapman of Boston.

The Atlantic pigeon post, which was suspended for the winter, will be resumed next month. Passengers on board Atlantic steamers can avail themselves of the birds to let their friends hear of the progress of the voyage or of their impending arrival. Of the hundreds of pigeons sent off at sea last year only two went astray.

In passing upon the constitutionality of an act of the legislature limiting the height of buildings to seventy feet on lands adjacent to the new courthouse, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held that the state, in the exercise of its police power, has not the right to impose such restrictions without paying damages to the property owners affected.

If Lieut. Emsley, the young Canadian officer who was reported dangerously wounded in South Africa some weeks ago, recovers, his restoration will be one of the record recoveries, since on his arrival at the hospital in Pretoria it was found a bullet had gone through his heart. Whether the diagnosis was wrong or his case is another example of the humanness of the modern bullet remains to be seen. The fact that he lived at all is sufficiently remarkable.

Sueci, Tanner, and all other fasting men, would appear to be distanced by a young widower who lives in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris. This person lost his wife a few months since, and his grief took the form of a desire to starve himself to death. He had, it is affirmed, been without food since December 29, 1900. When found he was a mere heap of skin and bone. A neighbor poured some warm bouillon down his throat, and after awhile he revived and wrote on a piece of paper, "Being unable to survive my wife, I resolved to commit suicide by starving myself to death."

In his biography of Phillips Brooks, Alexander V. G. Allen of Cambridge tells of a clergyman who was going abroad and talked in jest of bringing back a new relation with him. "You might have some trouble in getting it through the custom house," some one remarked. "No," observed Bishop Brooks, "we may take it for granted that a new religion would have no duties attached." Another person, for the sake of a thought, of argument, once drew attention to the fact that some men, calling themselves atheists, seemed to lead moral lives, and Brooks promptly disposed of it. "They have to," said he, "they have no God to forgive them if they don't."

A horrible parricide was committed recently at Marseilles. M. Martin Josime, cashier at a large firm, resolved to contract a second marriage. His son, aged 20, who had given his father a great deal of trouble, asked to be present. M. Josime gladly consented, and presented him with a new suit of clothes for the occasion. Joseph Josime angrily declared that they were not of good quality. The wedding party were just starting to the church for the ceremony when the son said to his father that it would be more in keeping to take some flowers to the tomb of his dead mother. He then pulled out a revolver and exclaimed: "Take that. One bullet for you, and two for me afterwards." M. Josime fell dead, and his son, who expressed gladness, was arrested.

Mr. F. Neville Wells writes from Lincoln, Ajo, Buenos Ayres, about an extraordinary storm. He says: "At about 1:30 p. m. one could see a storm was approaching. In less than five minutes the one could not see five yards, hailstones as big as pigeons' eggs smashing panes of glass and the stones darting from one end of a room twelve feet long to the other. This lasted a quarter of an hour, and then the sun shone brilliantly and the dust commenced to blow again, the thermometer an hour afterwards registering 80 degrees in the shade."

WON FAME IN WAR.

DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER WHO DIED RECENTLY.

Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch Was a Distinguished Military Officer—Co-operated with Sherman in the Destructive Campaign in Georgia.

Brig. Gen. John Porter Hatch, U. S. A., who died in New York the other day, was a distinguished military man. He was a great-grandson of Maj. Moses Porter, aide of Benedict Arnold at the battle of Saratoga, and was born in 1822. Graduating from West Point in 1846, he participated in every battle of the Mexican war and was three times brevetted for gallantry on the field of battle. President Lincoln made him a brigadier general at the breaking out of the civil war. He served under Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah valley and made a notable record as a tactician and for bravery in the field. In the second battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded, and was also wounded in the battle of South Mountain. For conspicuous bravery in the latter engagement Gen. Hatch was awarded a medal by congress. During the famous march through Georgia Gen. Hatch co-operated with Gen. Sherman, being in command of the coast division. At the close of the war he resumed his place as a major in the Fourth Cavalry, and was retired in 1886 as colonel of the Second Cavalry and second brigadier general.

Gen. Hatch was a member of the Army of the Potomac Society, president of the Aztec Club of '47, the Loyal Legion, Foreign Wars Society, and was also a prominent Grand Army man. He leaves a widow, one son, Mark B., of Washington, and one daughter, Miss Harriet A. Hatch of New York. The body was taken to Washington on Monday evening, and



BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. HATCH.

on Tuesday the distinguished soldier was laid to rest with military honors in Arlington.

WANTS TO RETIRE.

A Sunday School Treasurer 61 Years Desires to Stop Work.

The oldest officeholder in this vicinity has retired from office, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. At the age of 61 the treasurer of the Bellevue Presbyterian Sunday school, after performing the duties of that important position of trust for sixty-one years, refuses point blank to do the work any longer. The Sunday school got the impression that it could depend on its treasurer going right along until he was 120 or 125 years old, doing their work for them. But a man owes something to himself, much as he may wish to serve his fellow creatures and the Lord, and in justice to his family and his own future ought to retire before all the fire of his youth has spent itself. No man ought to work a day after 61. Too many men go right along piling up task after task as their proficiency grows with years, until they are cut off in their fresh young manhood of 80 or 90, when, if they had not overworked, we should have had them with us yet, to confer on us the benefit and blessing of their ripe experience and judgment. Every thinking person will heartily endorse the determination of the treasurer of the Bellevue Sunday school in stopping work at the time he does. Sixty-one years is enough time to give to any one religious organization. After such a successful record one would better see what he can do with other Sunday schools, if he still wishes to continue in the harness. It may be said that the proudest record in these parts has been made by this gentleman. For, in the sixty-one years that he has been in charge of the Sunday school finances, not a cent has been missing and the school has always had money. He would have been a prize to any municipality.

Hunger Analyzed.

We feel hungry when the blood vessels of the stomach are comparatively empty. When food is taken and digestion begins there is a rush of blood to the stomach and the hunger is appeased. Many anemic patients have no appetite even when the stomach is empty, but the blood vessels of the stomach are not empty in such cases, but rather congested. In healthy people lack of blood in the stomach acts upon a special nerve and the nerves of the mouth and tongue are branches of the same nerve trunk. Hence a stimulus applied to the tongue by a spice, for example, creates or increases appetite. On the other hand, when the nerves of the tongue are affected by a diseased condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the patient has no appetite, though his stomach may be empty and he may be in actual need of food.

There is often more of Christ in the kitchen than in the cathedral.

HEAD OF OUR ARMY NURSES.

Mrs. Dita H. Kinney Enjoys the Unique and Honorable Distinction.

Mrs. Dita H. Kinney holds the unique distinction of commanding a corps in the regular army, says Leslie's Weekly. Her force, however, is not made up of fighting men. It comprises the young women serving in the American military hospitals scattered all over the world. There are hundreds of these gentle Samaritans in the army nursing corps. In their soft uniform of white linen, with a tiny red cross attached to the collar, they are to be found in the farthest corner of the earth where the stars and stripes have been planted. Wherever they may be, all these army nurses are under the control of Mrs. Kinney, and from her office in the war department at Washington she directs the work of the entire corps. The position takes with it the responsibility of nursing an army of over 100,000 men, and it is the most important ever held by a woman nurse. Although women had long been employed in attending the sick soldiers of Britain and of France, yet there was no such thing as a corps of female nurses in the American army until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Since then they have been retained as a permanent institution. The nurses must be graduates from a training school giving a two-year course, and they are paid from \$40 to \$75 a month. Mrs. Kinney, who was graduated from one of the Boston hospital schools several years ago, joined the corps soon after the outbreak of the war. She served in the great hospital at the Presidio in San Francisco, and was in charge of the surgical ward. Several weeks ago she was ordered by telegraph to report to Surgeon General Sternberg at Washington. Though much puzzled at the instruction, she hurried on to the capital. There she was amazed to find that she had been elevated to the command of the entire nursing corps.

TURKEYS ON STREET CARS.

Transit Employer's Difference of Opinion Results in a Judgment.

Judgments in favor of the plaintiffs were entered yesterday in the damage suits of Henry and Valentine Sauerbrun against the St. Louis Transit company in the sum of \$300, in each case, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The point in dispute was whether or not the St. Louis Transit Company should carry a passenger and a live turkey for one fare. According to the petitions in the cases a difference of opinion exists among the employees of the Transit company on this question. The Messrs. Sauerbrun relate in their petitions that November 29 last they boarded a car of the Broadway line at O'Fallon street, each carrying a live turkey. They say the conductor made no objection to hauling them and their turkeys for single fares, but that he accepted their money and gave them transfers to the Easton avenue line. On this line, however, trouble ensued. The conductor refused to accept their transfers, telling them that they had no right to bring the turkeys on the car at all, and ordered them to get off. They demurred, and the conductor called a policeman and had them arrested. They were arraigned before Judge Sidener, who dismissed the cases against them. They filed suits for \$500 actual and \$2,500 punitive damages each. Yesterday the case of Henry Sauerbrun was called in division No. 6 of the circuit court. When the venire was called it was found that only sixteen persons who had been summoned on the jury had responded, and the case could not proceed without eighteen. It was also noted that eight of the sixteen jurors who appeared were Hebrews, of the same faith as the plaintiffs. After a short parley a compromise was effected in both cases, as stated. The suit of Valentine Sauerbrun was in division No. 1, and a similar judgment was entered in this case.

Only the Men.

Children, says a writer in the Spectator, have a strange sense of justice. They have been taught to sympathize with the sufferings of animals, and to show them an unvarying kindness. Human beings, on the contrary, are divided, in their minds, into the two classes of good and bad. The good are to be rewarded, after the manner of fairy tales; the bad are to be punished. Ronald's father one day gave an animated description of a bull-fight, meaning thereafter to point a moral. But the lad was delighted. "Wouldn't you like to see a bull-fight, daddy?" he asked breathlessly. "Why, no, my boy. Surely you wouldn't want to see cruel men battling the bull? You wouldn't like to see poor horses gored to death?" "No," said Ronald, with the thoughtfulness of eight years. "I shouldn't like to see horses hurt; but," he added, after some reflection, "I shouldn't mind seeing those men gored, though."—Youth's Companion.

Careful of His Cash.

An old farmer in Bruchbladdich, Islay, N. B., once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist, after looking at the offending molar, "It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra." He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep for a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse. "Oh, never mind paying just now!" said the dentist, kindly. "Hoots!" answered the cautious old Scot. "I wasn't thinking of that; but if I'm gone to sleep I thought I was like to count me allier tust."—London Tit-Bits.

HYPNOTIC TRICKS.

AS REVEALED BY A FAMOUS SUBJECT.

The Wonderful Training Which Made Thomas Minnock a Master in the Art of Deception—Can Control Respiration, Heart and Pulse.

That many of the mysteries of hypnotism are nothing more than cleverly executed tricks is proven, if the statements of Thomas Minnock are true. Perhaps no one is better qualified to speak on this subject. For years he has acted as a hypnotic subject, or "horse," as the character is termed in the language of the profession. He is one of that class of men who sleep for hours in a store window, are buried alive, drink and eat poisonous substances, and submit to having pins and needles stuck into their flesh without flinching. He claims to have traveled with such noted hypnotists and magnetic healers as Santaneli, Schlatter, Keen, the Lees, the Sages, and to have received his training from the famous Dr. Charcot of Paris. He has not only deceived the general public, but some of the world's leading scientists and physicians. His training has led him to gain a wonderful control of his faculties and organs. He can control his heart beats and respiration, and produce an action in the muscles in his wrists to indicate that the pulse is not beating the same in each.

His Early Training.

Minnock was brought to the attention of Dr. Charcot in Brussels, Belgium. He went to Europe with Barnum's circus and acted the part of the "baby clown." This consisted in running about the ring and imitating all the acts of the real clown. Dan Rice was the clown and the old funmaker thought a great deal of the boy. When the show was in England Minnock attracted the attention of the manager of a local circus. It was a small affair, but the manager offered him a larger salary than he was getting and he accepted it. The circus went to the Brussels exposition and became stranded and wrecked in the Belgium capital. Minnock had no money and when almost on the verge of starvation appealed to the American consul. That official could not furnish him with transportation to the United States, but gave him a little money and a note of introduction to Dr. Charcot, who was then in Brussels. The doctor was impressed with the ap-



THOMAS MINNOCK.

pearance of the boy and took him in his service. Then his training as a hypnotic subject commenced. He says: "The doctor began to stick pins into various parts of my body, but only pricked me a little, and, though I winced considerably, I at last learned to submit quietly, no matter how deeply the pins were stuck into me. Then he taught me to lower my respiration and heart action at will—a process that took several months of constant practice. But these are essentials to a successful hypnotic subject, as I will explain.

The Cataleptic Condition.

"To begin with, in order to simulate the cataleptic condition, it is necessary that the respiration should be very faint. It has learned to keep alive on two breaths a minute, which you will admit is rather a small allowance. The control of the heart is more complicated—being in reality a control of the pulsations by which they may be increased or diminished at will. But even this is attended with deception, particularly when I pretend to have two separate pulses, one side running high and the other low. I have deceived the ablest doctors in the world with this act."

After Minnock had become proficient the doctor used him to illustrate his lectures and scientific lectures, and paid him well. When the physician died he left him \$500 in his will. Minnock then returned to the United States and soon spent his money. When he became stranded he went to work in dime museums as the human pin cushion, and in this capacity made a reputation all over the country.

A Multi-Millionaire's Peculiar Death.

John P. Duncan of New York, who made \$6,000,000 in the wholesale grocery business and in real estate deals in Broadway and Fifth avenue in that city, died from blood poisoning, Sunday. While eating oysters a bit of shell was swallowed which lacerated a membrane of the stomach leading to poisoning of the blood. Mr. Duncan was 72 years old, born in New York, of Scotch parents. He was a Presbyterian of the Calvinistic school and one of his customs was to close the shades of the house and serve cold meals on Sunday so that the servants might spend the day religiously.

A ROYAL PHYSICIAN.

Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria a True Philanthropist.

Few names are graven on the rolls of royalty whose bearers have elected a lifework other than that to which their lineage has made them heirs. The most conspicuous instance of this in modern history is Dr. Karl Theodor, as he chooses to be called, otherwise Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, head of the side line of the kingdom's royal house, who has abdicated in favor of his younger brother, in order that he may the more completely give himself up to scientific pursuits. By rigid devotion to the study of medicine, and, in particular, the science of ophthalmology, he has attained such rank in his profession that his clinics are known to scientific men all over the world. These clinics are conducted irrespective of financial considerations, and any worthy man can have the benefit of the dual doctor's skill and knowledge without cost.

It was the Franco-Prussian war that first turned the duke's mind to the profession of a physician. He took an active part in many of the battles, and became particularly interested in the hospital service, and at the close of the war he announced his intention of studying medicine. Naturally this resolve aroused much opposition in his family. The strongest pressure was brought to bear upon him, but he was steadfast. Wilfully foregoing his political rights, he entered the clinic of a distinguished Russian professor at Mentone, whither he had gone for his health. Thereafter he assisted at various clinics in Vienna, in all of which he was noted for his indefatigable industry and patience, and whole-souled devotion to his work. Eventually he became an independent operator in eye surgery, in which branch he soon gained a high reputation.

Having given his time, the duke now set about giving his money to his profession. On Lake Tegernsee, at the foot of the Bavarian Alps, he built and endowed a large hospital. In this building is maintained one of the duke's famous ophthalmic clinics, to which the afflicted gather from far and near. At Munich, Merano, in Austria, and near Mentone, he established other clinics, spending part of the year at each. But it is the hospital on the Bavarian lake that he loves the best, and there most of his time is spent.

ATTACHED TO PRISON LIFE.

After a Long Incarceration, Some Criminals Desires Freedom.

After the civil war many negroes found themselves so helpless in their suddenly enforced freedom that they begged to be restored to slavery. From long habit they had grown attached to slave life. So we find prison life endeared to long-term convicts. Comte de Lorge, confined for thirty years in the Bastille, declared when released that freedom had no joys for him, and, imploring in vain to be allowed to return to his dungeon, pined to death in six weeks. When Ching-vang the Chinese ascended the throne of China he ordered the prisoners to be thrown open. A venerable prisoner of 85 years pleaded that he might be allowed to remain in his cell. For sixty-three years he had lived in its gloom and felt that he could not bear the glare of the sun and the bustle of the city.

A woman in Leyden, on the expiration of a long term of imprisonment, begged for permission to return to her cell, adding if the request were refused as a favor she would commit some crime which would give her a title to her old quarters. A prisoner condemned to death had his sentence commuted to seven years' close confinement on a bed of nails. At the end of five years he declared that if ever he were released he would adopt from choice what habit had rendered so agreeable to him. A well-known criminal once said that he had grown to like the quiet and the subdued light of his cell, the spots and patches on the walls, the hardness of his bed and the regularity of his life, with its freedom from all care and worry. He did not wish to be released. It is an everyday practice of negroes to commit offenses that will return them to the chain gang, where they will be in familiar company and get plenty to eat and drink.

From Sod House to Governor.

Erza Perin Savage, who will soon become governor of Nebraska and live in the beautiful executive mansion at Lincoln, lived in a sod house in 1880. He was born in Connorsville, Ind., in 1842, and was left at the age of 10 years the sole support of his widowed mother and the family of little brothers and sisters. Young Savage worked hard on farms and in other occupations, meanwhile managing to pass through high school and college. He studied law, removed to Iowa, made some money in land speculation, and then removed to Nebraska. He was the first mayor of South Omaha, laid out the town of Sargent, and grew rich when the railroad was built through the town. Among his other good records is one he won as a soldier and scout for Grant and Sherman during the civil war.

England's Crown Four Times Fanned.

At least four times the crown of England has been in pawn. Henry III, and Henry V, Edward III, and Richard II. all resorted to this means of raising money. The merchants of Flanders once had possession of the crown, the city of London held it as security for \$10,000 and it was pledged at another time for \$100,000. Edward III, disposed of it to the bishop of Winchester for \$67,500 and Charles II. would have used the crown as a personal asset if he had been able to turn it into money.

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